

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHOICE READING FOR SUNDAY.

Duty of the Church in Time of Pestilence.
Elements of Greatness—Work of a Little Child—Religious Notes.

GOD'S WORK GOES ON.

God's work goes on in spite of war and famine.
The dreaded pestilence or baneful blight, in spite of all the selfish greed of mammon, that tells amid the shadows of the night; in spite of evil hearts and hands essaying to crush the temple that we built upon, the law and order so divine obeying, Unmoved by man's device—God's work goes on.

Not always in a radiance of splendor,
The brilliant dazzling of the noonday sun, but in an atmosphere serene and tender
His mightiest miracles are daily done; And though short-sighted and dull-witted mortals
Themselves against his majesty arrayed, Nor give him entrance through the heart's closed portals,
God's work goes on, and will not make delay.

No human power can interrupt its mission,
As well attempt the planets to remove, Or change a single star from its position
It holds amid the galaxy above; And so when all our plans prove unavailing,
When hosts of hands and throbbing hearts are filled,
Doubt not, but rest assured that still un-failing
God's work goes on—his plans are all fulfilled.
—Josephine Pollard, in S. S. Times.

Bishop Potter's Charge.
The events of the past few months in our country, as well as in others, would seem to indicate that before another convention we are to be called upon to confront in their gravest forms those conditions of peril which come with the invasion of pestilence. In this connection the question of setting for some special form of prayer has been brought to my attention, and I am sure we are, none of us, insensible to the need in this, as in every emergency of life, of invoking the Divine guidance and aid. But I am no less sure that you will agree with me that such prayers are only an act of presumption unless along with them there goes that reasonable and every approved method for the preservation of life and health which is the dictate of sound reason. The sacredness of the body gets a new meaning in the light of the divine incarnation, and as an instrument of the highest service to which man is called it is worthy of such most reverent care. To inculcate such care, to show the intimate relations between health and virtue, and to give to the public the most trustworthy information for some of those many parochial agencies which, especially in cities, are seeking to better the condition and gladden the lives of men. The pulpit may well be reserved for those highest uses to which more especially it is set apart; but in the parish house, in the hall, or sewing school, in men's or girls' clubs and the like, there would be abundant opportunity during the coming winter to disseminate sound teaching and an informing literature concerning the revered guardianship of that temple of the Holy Ghost, which is the human body, and to organize those agencies for ministry and relief in coming emergencies which may help to bring to the sick and suffering the ministrations both to the body and to the soul which at such times are pre-eminently needed.

Bishop Potter then referred to the work of the church mission to women in connection with the cholera, and the necessity for its enlargement in view of the possibility of a reappearance of cholera next year.—New York Sun.

National Greatness.
The message which with unflinching courage and unflinching faith George William Curtis gave throughout his life is summed up in these words from his last public speech, the address on Lowell: In our splendid statistics of territorial extension, of the swift civilization of the Western world, of the miracles of visible prosperity, we see the resplendent harvest of the mighty sowing, two hundred years ago, of the new continent with the sifting grain of the old. But this is not the picture of national greatness, it is only its glittering frame. Intellectual excellence, noble character, public probity, lofty ideas, art, literature, honest politics, righteous law, conscientious labor, public spirit, social justice, the stern, self-criticizing patriotism which fosters only what is worthy of an enlightened people, not what is unworthy—such qualities and achievements, and such alone, measure the greatness of a State, and those who illustrate them are great citizens. They are the men whose lives are a glorious service and whose memories are a benediction.

A Heroine in Paris.
When volunteer nurses were called for to serve in the cholera hospital some months ago in Paris one of the first to respond was Mme. Miedlerlander. She asked for the hardest part and was assigned to night duty, often having six patients under her care. She was a small, active woman, tireless and wonderfully efficient, and the labor soon began to tell upon her. The house physician noticed how feeble she seemed and sent for her one morning. He begged her to take a few days' rest, and insisted that at least she should leave the cholera ward. She thought the doctor had taken a polite way of telling her she was not efficient, and she burst into tears. Dr. Lesage, in immediate charge of the cholera patients, declared that he could not spare her, and she insisted on returning to her post. She went on working wonders and the result was the cholera until last Tuesday; then, as she was following the doctor on his rounds, note book in hand, she was suddenly taken by the dreadful pains of the plague and collapse came quickly. She was buried at the expense of the city, and her name inscribed in the "golden book" at the Hotel de Ville.

A Mohammedan Conversion.
The Rev. Dr. Clarke, of the English Church Missionary Society's mission at Unarisur, India, gives the following interesting particulars concerning two Mohammed converts, a great Mohammedan saint and doctor and his son: "Some time ago there was a young Mohammedan, the son of a great Mohammedan saint and doctor, who had great anxiety of soul because of sin. He read the Koran through and through without finding light, when he found in it an expression referring to the Old Testament and the New Testament. The thought came into this young man's heart, 'If I might get what I need.' Most wonderfully, two ladies happened to be in the district, and he got what he needed. He began with the Gospel of St. John, and by the time he got to the third chapter he was a free man, and desirous of throwing off Mohammedanism. When his father heard it he offered a reward of 500 rubles to any one who would kill his son, and 200 to any one who would bring him the good news."

"For two years I had to watch over that young man, and then his father found him, and with much difficulty we managed to keep him safe. At last the old man went back with a New Testament. A year after he came again, and said that he had brought together other mullahs and read it to them. He also said: 'We have noticed that this is the true Testament; that shows me that there must be an Old Testament; and they have sent me to get the Old Testament.' I had the pleasure of giving him

one, and later on he came with his son, and said: 'The God of my son, whom I wished to murder, is now my God; baptize me, too, into the faith of Christ.'"

A Little Child.
Dr. J. R. Miller has lately given an instance of the benefit and grand results following from adopting little children into a house. There was a childless home. Husband and wife grew up together in mutual love, but having no interest outside of their own lives they became selfish, grasping, covetous. Years passed and they were miserably saving every possible cent. They pinched themselves, living almost like beggars, with thin clothing and poor fare in fireless rooms. They gave nothing away to the relief of the need and distress about them. Appeals for God's work met with no response. Thus time passed till they reached middle life. Then the breaking up of another home by the death of the parents sent a little child into this cold, lonely, dreary home. At once the child found her way into both the withering hearts, and little by little the love awoke. Almost instantly there was a change. The home was brightened. The hoarded money was brought out and was given away freely. The poor were remembered; God's cause received help. The facts that were growing old and cold with the lines of greed and grasping desire became soft and warm with love's subtle warmth. The two lives were transformed. God saved them through a little child.—Presbyterian.

Religious Notes.
The Pope has prepared a programme for the reunion of the Eastern and Western Church.
Spurgeon's widow announces that her famous husband left less than \$10,000. The world would have been more than surprised if such a man had left a great fortune.

For the first time in twenty years Andrew Scrimm, a Scotchman, has made a general appeal for financial assistance. Two hundred and ninety thousand dollars are required.

Of a certain man George William Curtis once wrote to a mutual friend: "He was so true that his impressions were like moral judgments. He was an additional conscience to his friends."

The General Assembly of the Welsh Presbyterians of America has been in session at Union, N. Y. They have 184 churches, 115 ministers and 12,000 communicants.

The Vatican has received the nuncio at Paris the most faithful of envoys on the Catholic movement of adhesion to the republic. It is now certain that all Catholic groups must be combined into one, the Catholic democratic.

Bishop Westcott says that he knows nothing more likely to lead to an intelligent study of Holy Scripture than the use of a "Parallel Bible," in which several versions are given side by side.

Rev. McAll, founder of the evangelistic missions in France which bear his name, has just received from the French republic the decoration of the Legion of Honor "for his twenty years efforts for the evangelization of the masses in France."

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Parkhurst during their stay in London made a point of spending a day at the People's Palace at Whitechapel. It was a day of amusement and education for them. Mr. Parkhurst when talking of the Palace said that the idea of furnishing healthy entertainment for the poorer classes is a good one and tends to reclaim them from the vice and squalor they would have to live in if it were not for this provision for their welfare.

A delightful illustration of the democracy of intelligence in America is given in The Christian Union. It seems that during a visit to this country, Mr. James Bryce, the historian and member of Parliament, was riding on a railroad train and happened to fall into conversation with one of the brakemen. In the course of the talk he let out the fact that his name was Bryce, "What? Bryce?" exclaimed the brakeman, "Did you write 'The Holy Roman Empire' and 'The American Commonwealth'?" "Yes," replied Mr. Bryce, considerably astonished to find how his fame had found him out. The brakeman looked silently at Mr. Bryce for a moment, overcome with surprise; then, suddenly extending a very dirty paw, he exclaimed, in a tone of heartfelt approval, "Shake!"

CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS

HOW MANY PROMINENT ORATORS PREPARE THEIR ADDRESSES.

Ingersoll and Blaine Practice Similar Methods—Conkling and George William Curtis Prepared Their Speeches with Great Deliberation.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Colonel Bob Ingersoll was once asked how long it took him to write the speech which he made at Cincinnati putting Mr. Blaine in nomination for the presidency, and also how long he was engaged in the composition of his famous Declaration Day address. The colonel replied that it took him about ten minutes to write each of those speeches and about fifteen years to prepare them. He meant by that that he had turned over and over again in his mind the ideas which when the opportunity came were easily put upon paper. Thus he said all great compositions are performed. There is no such thing in his opinion as a successful extemporaneous speech. If an address is delivered entirely without preparation, then it is bound to be something neither worth preserving nor listening to.

In this time, when the political platform orator is busily engaged, it is of some interest to know how the greatest of them make ready for the stump. Mr. Depew, for instance, is esteemed an able stump speaker. In the sense in which Colonel Ingersoll spoke Depew occupies no time at all in writing his addresses, and yet he may have been engaged for several years in the preparation of these political speeches. As he walks to and from his office an idea occurs to him. He turns it over in his mind, puts it into words mentally and tucks it away in his memory. So, too, when he is reading a newspaper or is in conversation with a friend an idea occurs to him which he knows will be of value when he comes to make a political speech. That he also memorizes without having put it on paper. Thus he stores his mind so that on the day preceding the evening on which he is to speak he spends an hour or so going to this mental storehouse, arranging with some symmetry the line of his address, and he is then prepared for the political occasion. Mr. Depew has a poor verbal memory. He would never dare write out a speech and commit it to memory. If the occasion demands a formal and labored effort the speech that is prepared to meet such demand is always read by Depew.

Conkling, who at one time was regarded as the most brilliant and impressive orator in the Republican party, always prepared his speeches with infinite pains. He had what Depew has not—a splendid verbal memory. In this respect he was like William H. Seward and Grover Cleveland. The writing out of a speech and the reading of it once over in manuscript fixed it indelibly in memory. Sometimes Conkling devoted a week to a campaign speech. His line of argument came to him by inspiration, but the rhetorical expression of them were the work sometimes of many days and nights. He prepared only one speech for the campaign, and that was usually the first one which he delivered. His other speeches were always based upon this first one, but with sufficient change in diction and arrangement to enable him to escape the charge of being a single speech-maker.

Carl Schurz, whom many have regarded as one of the most fascinating orators of the stump, is a single speech maker. Mr. Schurz never dares trust himself to speak without preparation. Mr. Blaine has adopted a different method in preparing his addresses for the stump. He relies very largely upon the inspiration of the moment for his diction and his rhetoric. He prepares very thoroughly his line of argument, and carries with him to the platform abundant material in the way of statistics or other illustrations. But he rarely writes out a speech. He has often said that were he to do this he would feel cramped, self-conscious and embarrassed upon the platform. His manner of preparation is something like that of Mr. Depew, and it is the man's personality rather than his rhetoric that has been the highest charm in his political addresses.

When George William Curtis used to go upon the stump for the party with which he was identified his speeches were spoken extempore. He had been prepared with utmost care. He trusted to his momentary inspiration, and yet the finest speech that he ever delivered was the result of a sudden emergency as was the first speech of Wendell Phillips in Faneuil hall, which not only gave Phillips fame as an orator, but which determined his career, making him an agitator rather than a lawyer.

Perhaps the two most prominent men of their party in the house of representatives two years ago were Major McKinley and Speaker Reed. Each of these men has such popularity that the demand for their services as stump speakers during the present campaign has been greater than that the national committee has received for any other men. Yet their methods of preparation are entirely different.

To prepare a stump speech as Conkling and Schurz prepared theirs would be intolerable to Reed. He is perhaps the nearest to a purely extemporaneous stump speaker of any man in his party. Some of his witty utterances and most effective sarcasms are not the inspiration of the moment. He had thought of them before and put them away in his memory just as Depew and Ingersoll do. But in the ordinary sense there is no preparation, and that gives great variety to Mr. Reed's speeches when they are read one after another during a campaign.

McKinley on the other hand is in a certain sense a single speech maker, not as Schurz is, but rather as Conkling was. The speech with which he begins a canvass is practically the one with which he ends it. Different speeches vary in arrangement in illustration, but the argument and the main line of thought are the same.

Mr. Bourke Cockran and Colonel John R. Fellows are perhaps the most conspicuous of campaign speakers on the Atlantic coast, and they are in the highest degree extemporaneous speakers. The famous speech which Cockran made at the Chicago convention was prepared only in the sense that he expressed sentiments which he had been in private expressing for some days. He has taken the stump with no other idea of what he is to say than the general line of argument, and if he should write out a speech and deliver it his audience would be disappointed. That is also true of Colonel Fellows.

There is this to be said—that the prepared oration makes the better reading. Conkling's campaign speeches are today the storehouse of superb English diction and apt illustration, while the style, though flowery, is fascinating, and the scholar who desires to see English put to its best example in political literature will do well to read the campaign addresses of Carl Schurz.

E. J. EDWARDS.

A Good Day.
Rev. Dr. Primrose—How is your father always come home from fishing on a Friday?

Little Johnny—"Cause he's then sure to find a good assortment of fish in the market.—New York Evening Sun

One of the Drawbacks.
Though nice, within the hammock's close embrace,
To while away the living summer day,
You wished you were in any other place
Each time a bug crawls on you as you lay.

DOCTOR AND LAWYER.

Two Representatives of Learned Professions Are Rival Candidates.

In the Fourth Michigan district a doctor and a lawyer are the contestants for congressional honors. The Republicans selected as their standard bearer Dr. Henry E. Thomas, of Allegan, and George L.



YAPLE. THOMAS.

Yaple, of Mendon, is the choice of the Democrats and People's party. Both were born in Michigan—Dr. Thomas in Jackson county forty-eight years ago, and Yaple in St. Joseph county, the county in which he still lives, in 1851. Dr. Thomas was educated in the seminary at Richland, Kalamazoo county, and took a finishing course in Albion college, and then went to the war, enlisting as a private in Company D, Seventh Michigan cavalry, and serving in the Army of the Potomac under General Custer. He returned in 1865 and studied medicine at the state university. He first practiced at Constantine, St. Joseph county, but moved to Allegan a year later, where he has since lived. He was elected to the state legislature in 1878, has been chairman of the county committee and has always been an active worker in the Republican cause.

Mr. Yaple was a student in the Northwestern university at Evanston, Ill., and upon graduating in 1871 studied law, and the age of twenty-one was admitted to the bar. He laid aside his books to engage in farming for six years, and then resumed practice. In the early Greenback days he became deeply interested in the tariff and finance questions and took the stump for Cooper. Later, in the campaign of 1880, the Greenback candidate for congress withdrew, and Yaple's name was substituted on the ticket. He did all he could under the circumstances, but of course was defeated, with Julius Caesar Burrows and O. W. Powers running against him. Two years later the Democrats and Greenbackers combined on Yaple, and in that campaign Mr. Burrows received the surprise of his life by being defeated by the young man, whom in one of his speeches, he referred to as "the boy from Mendon." In 1884 he again ran for congress against Burrows, but was defeated. In 1886 he was the Democrat-Greenback candidate for governor, and was defeated by Cyrus G. Luce. He was the choice of the Democratic members of the legislature for United States senator in 1887, but the Democrats were greatly in the minority. In 1888 he was one of the delegates at large to the Democratic national convention, and two years later he made a fourth run for congress against Julius Caesar Burrows, but was defeated by a plurality of 200. He is now making his fifth canvass.

HE LOOKS LIKE BEECHER.

Colonel John C. Wyman, Rhode Island's World's Fair Commissioner.

There is a Rhode Island man who bears a marked facial resemblance to the late Henry Ward Beecher. He is Colonel John C. Wyman, of Valley Falls, at present the Rhode Island executive commissioner of the World's Columbian exposition. Though rather advanced in years—he is threescore and ten—he is as active and vigorous as when only half as old, and performs the duties of his office in a most enthusiastic manner. If "Little Rhodey" doesn't make a big showing at the fair it will be his fault.

Colonel Wyman has had an interesting career. He went to the war in May, 1862, as captain of company A, Thirty-second regiment, Massachusetts infantry, as at that time he was a resident of the Bay State. In the September following he was appointed provost marshal of Alexandria, Va., which position he held until the spring of 1863, when he was placed in charge of the supply department of the Army of the Potomac, and later assigned to a responsible position in the United States military railway service. He was one of the military escort which accompanied the remains of President Lincoln from Washington to Springfield, Ill., and in May, 1865, resigned to become connected with the Rensselaer Iron and Steel company, of Troy, N. Y. He has lived in Rhode Island since 1889. Not even Chauncey M. Depew surpasses him as a story teller, and he is in great demand as an after dinner speaker.

The colonel has been a frequent visitor to New York city, where, while Mr. Beecher was living, he was often mistaken for the great preacher.

To Bring Over Art Works.

The secretary of the navy will detail one of our old wooden warships to transport from France and Italy the works of Americans residing abroad after the juries in Paris, Munich, Rome and Florence have completed their work. The United States steamship Constellation will sail from Havre about the first week of November and from Genoa about the middle of the following month with specimens of the finest works of art. The vessel will arrive in New York in January, and the pictures will at once be transferred to their proper places in the Art palace. The assistance which the government at Washington is lending in the interest of this department is most encouraging and will be the means of stimulating foreign exhibitors.

Brazilian Coffee.

The receipts of coffee at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the crop year ended June 30 was 8,718,829 bags, against 2,434,648 for the crop year 1890-1. The receipts of coffee at Santos for eleven months of the crop year 1891-2 was 3,514,458 bags, against 2,911,996 for the corresponding period of the year 1890-1.

Getting Ready for the End.
A well known citizen of Troy, N. Y., who always summers in his native place (Bennington, Vt.), is having his own grave dug in the beautiful cemetery at Bennington Centre. He is in perfect health, but desires to have his permanent home built under his own supervision.

A Cure for Cholera.

There is no use of any one suffering with the cholera when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can be procured. It will give relief in a few minutes and cure in a short time. I have tried it and know. W. H. Clinton, Helmetta, N. J. The epidemic at Helmetta was at first believed to be cholera, but subsequent investigation proved it to be a violent form of dysentery, almost as dangerous as cholera. This remedy was used there with great success. For sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., 1007 east Main street.



Mrs. Mary Asten

of Lewisburg, Pa., suffered untold agony from broken varicose veins, with intense itching and burning. On the recommendation of a physician she took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and used Hood's Olive Ointment. Soon the ulcers began to heal, the inflammation ceased, she was completely cured, and says, "I enjoy health as I have not for many years."

We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Asten and know the above to be true." J. S. GRIFFIN & SON, Lewisburg, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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197-W. F. R. 3033.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, at Richmond, Va. District Court.

William F. Clyde and others.

vs.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and others.

IN EQUITY.

The undersigned have been appointed Special Masters in Chancery.

1892. To hear evidence and take the necessary accounts and report to the Court the amount and nature of all claims and demands against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, or by any part of the corporate property, reported on or before the 1st day of December, 1892, to the end that the validity amount and respective priorities upon the property or in connection therewith may be determined and reported on by the said Special Masters to the Court.

The Court further decrees in said order that all creditors holding any such claims against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company who shall fail or neglect to file their respective demands with the said Special Masters on or before the said 1st day of December, 1892, may be barred and precluded from asserting any claim, lien or right of payment against the said corporate property in the custody of the Court, and shall be considered in any basis of distribution arising from the proceeds of sale of the income therefrom.

W. F. PLEASANTS,

Special Masters in Chancery.

1892-W. F. R. 10023

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We refer also by permission to Dr. J. R. McCAY, of this city, as well as any number of others who use them, whose testimonials can be seen.

For sale or rent in the city at reasonable prices and easy terms. Will give treatment at our office if preferred. Call—will cost you nothing to try it. Send for circulars.

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1892-W. F. R. 3033

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